

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Bearcreek Cemetery

Other names/site number 24CB1250

2. Location

street & number One Mile West of Bearcreek

☐ not for publication

city or town Bearcreek

☒ vicinity

State Montana

code MT

county MT

code 009

zip code 59007

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Signature of certifying official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

 entered in the National Register

 determined eligible for the National Register

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 removed from the National Register

 other (explain:)

Bearcreek Cemetery
Name of Property

Carbon County, Montana
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		sites
	1	structures
3		Objects
		buildings
4	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER – Cemetery

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: _____

walls: _____

roof: _____

other: STONE, WOOD, CONCRETE, METAL

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Established in 1909, the Bearcreek Cemetery overlooks the Bear Creek Valley to the north. The cemetery is located on a hillside east of the community of Bearcreek. Bear Creek, which empties into the Clarks Fork River 10 miles to the east, flows west to east 1/10 of a mile north of the cemetery. The four acre cemetery currently contains the burials of 473 people. Three hundred seventeen of the graves are marked and the rest are unmarked. Markings range from simple steel stakes with labels to more ornate carved headstones. Many headstones exhibit Cyrillic lettering and include cameo photographs of the deceased. There is only one example of funerary statuary in the cemetery (Feature 4). It marks the burial plot of a prominent Bearcreek family. There are also graves of 22 men killed in the 1943 Smith Mine Disaster, Montana's worst underground coal mining tragedy. The Bearcreek Cemetery was not utilized as designed, but, instead, is plain and utilitarian as befitting the working class families it served. Many of the headstones can be tied directly to the area's many different ethnic groups and are representative of the times the stones were produced. The setting of the cemetery has not changed significantly since 1909.

Narrative Description

About sixty million years ago, the Bear Creek area was part of a vast subtropical coastal plain with rivers flowing eastward into an inland seaway. Between these major river systems great thicknesses of plant material accumulated that was converted to peat and eventually buried under sand, mud, and other sediments. Over millions of years, the increased pressure and temperature from burial compressed and baked the peat into medium grade sub-bituminous coal. Between about 70 to 55 million years ago, tectonic forces caused dramatic deformation of the region and culminated in the formation of mountain ranges like the Beartooth, Pryor, and Big Horn Mountains. This deformation tilted the sedimentary layers and associated coal seams in this area downward to the east. The coal in the Bear Creek field is part of the immense Fort Union Formation, which is estimated to contain over 200 billion tons of coal in eastern and central Montana. The Bear Creek Valley is located in the rain shadow of the prominent Beartooth Mountains to the southwest. The topography consists of rolling hills broken by numerous dry drainages. Bear Creek is a seasonal and meandering stream. Vegetation consists primarily of sagebrush, prairie grasses, and occasional small scrub brush.¹

Spatial Arrangement and Circulation Pattern (one contributing site)

The Bearcreek Cemetery occupies four acres on the north face of a hill about one mile east of Bearcreek. The cemetery is delineated by a chain link fence (installed in 2006) on the north side and by a barbed wire fence on the east, west, and south sides of the site. The cemetery is accessed by a dirt road projecting north from Montana Secondary 308. The access road enters the cemetery from the north through a gate, proceeds southeasterly for 380 feet before looping around back to the gate. A secondary road provides access to the northeast corner of the cemetery. A dirt spoil pile and remnants of concrete curbing that once enclosed gravesites are located in the northeast corner of the cemetery. A small sandstone retaining wall across a natural ditch marks the west edge of the access road in the cemetery. The cemetery contains four primary features including a "Meditation Center" a Smith Mine Disaster Memorial, a flagpole, and one large example of funerary art.

Landscaping within the cemetery grounds is minimal consisting primarily of lilac bushes and one juniper tree that were likely planted by families of people buried in the cemetery. Other than the access road, there does not appear to have been any development work or landscaping. Bearcreek Cemetery landscaping closely resembles the Benton Avenue Cemetery (24LC1921) in Helena, the Virginia City Cemetery (24MA723) in Madison County, and the Gebo Cemetery (24CB694) in Carbon County. The cemetery grounds consist of short prairie grasses in the disturbed sections with sagebrush and sedges dominating about half the site. The graves are arranged in north-south rows. Most face toward the east with the headstones on the west end of the plots. There are no mausoleums or other burial crypts on the grounds. Several graves are enclosed by pipe railings, woven wire fences, low concrete walls.

The cemetery is divided into eleven sections (A through K) with two sections (J and K) devoid of any burials. The majority of burials are in sections C, H, and I. Currently, 473 people are interred in the Bearcreek Cemetery with 156 bodies lying

¹ David Alt and Donald W. Hyndman, *Roadside Geology of Montana*. (Missoula: Mountain Press Publishing, 1986), 223-224.

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in unmarked graves. One hundred seven graves are of infants and children who perished between 1909 and 1993. Interments began in the cemetery in November 1909 (Helen Markovich) with the latest burial occurring in September 2009. With the exception of the angel described below, there is little funerary art present in the cemetery with the exception of carved headstones that mark the graves of children. There are 39 graves that exhibit Cyrillic lettering in the cemetery with many including cameo photographs of the deceased. All are black and white and sepia photographs with the exception of one color-tinted photograph marking the grave of three year-old Овѣн Почијева (Iliya Popovich) who died in Bearcreek in April 1916. These graves primarily represent coal miners and their families with a few marking the last resting places of several Bearcreek businessmen of eastern European descent. The Cyrillic-lettered graves are mostly located in the southeast quadrant of the cemetery in sections F, H, and I; but there are others scattered throughout the cemetery grounds. At least three people buried in the cemetery died of the Spanish Influenza during the 1918-1919 pandemic. Twenty-two men killed in the February 27, 1943 Smith Mine disaster are also interred in the cemetery.

The cemetery is arranged in thirteen irregular rows of plots with headstones and some footstones running north to south. As stated above, many graves are unmarked but their locations are discernable by oblong depressions in the ground. The graves face west with the headstones at the eastern end of the plots. Most of the graves are single units, but there are several family plots as well. The family plots are delineated by the cast concrete bollards (the Ceniz family), woven wire fences, pipe railings, and, in many cases, concrete curbs, which enclose both family plots and individual grave sites. There are two graves that are covered by concrete slabs.

There is a wide variety of materials used for headstones, including granite, marble, and sandstone acquired from local quarries. The granite stones generally have polished faces, but many are rough finished – or are a combination of the two. They were likely produced by monument companies in Red Lodge, Bridger, and Billings since Bearcreek did not have a monument works. Approximately 4% of the headstones include cameo photographs of the interred; all are associated with the eastern European “residents” of the cemetery. Some headstones include simple epitaphs, while others consist simply of name and dates of birth and death. Some headstones are surmounted by carved stone crosses, while two are carved into the shape of hearts (Mrs. John Bone and siblings George and Mary Tweedie), an open Bible (August and Louis Deruelle), and three obelisks. The graves of some infants and children exhibit designs common to that age group, including a lamb, empty baby shoes, and, for little Harold Sasich, a slumbering baby on an oyster shell (the headstone also includes a cameo photo of the deceased). Many stones include decorative olive branches carved in them. Some headstones sporting Cyrillic lettering also include the letters IHS (IHESOUS, the Greek symbols for JESUS) in addition to or in lieu of the cameo photos. Only a small number exhibit fraternal society symbols, including the Masons, Woodmen of the World, International Order of Odd Fellows, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. There is only one military headstone. Headstones display a mixture of carved and etched lettering and designs. A few graves are marked by simple steel stakes with label frames or by wooden stakes. There are no mausoleums located in the cemetery, but there are four features on the site.

There are four primary features associated with the Bearcreek Cemetery:

Smith Mine Disaster Monument (one contributing object)

This monument honors victims of the Smith Mine Disaster that occurred on February 27, 1943. The monument is located about 420 feet south of the cemetery's main gate. It is oriented east and west and faces north. The monument base is concrete and stepped; it measures 10' x 3'. It is encircled by low concrete retaining wall that is currently filled with scoria. The retaining wall is 20' x 9' and raised about two feet on the south. A polished red granite cenotaph is centrally located on the concrete base and measures 6.5' x 1' and is four feet in height. The names of each victim of the mine disaster (including those buried in the Red Lodge Cemetery and elsewhere) are etched in vertical columns on the north face of the monument. “SMITH MINE DISASTER” and “February 27, 1943” are etched into the granite along the top of the monument.

Flagpole (one contributing object)

A flagpole is located on the hillside in the south half of the cemetery about 400 feet south of the main gate and about twenty feet directly north of the Smith Mine Disaster Monument. It consists of a steel pole mounted in concrete. The pole is capped with a metal ball and is approximately forty feet in height. It is not known when the pole was erected, but, according to old timers in the Bearcreek area, it was before 1960.

Funery Sculpture (one contributing object)

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The funerary sculpture is associated with the burial plot of the Cenis family. The plot is located approximately 100 feet south of the cemetery's main gate. It is oriented east and west with the sculpture at the southwest end of the plot. The plot is enclosed by six decorative concrete bollards connected by linked chains. The south side of the plot is raised as it is built on hillside and has a concrete retaining wall with rounded corners to accommodate the bollards. The sculpture faces east and looks down on the grave of Sidonie Cenis, who died in June 1911. The sculpture rests on a smoothed granite base with the name, date of birth and death, a cameo photograph of the deceased woman, and an epigram that reads "Like a flower she passed away/Destroyed in all her bloom/She left this world and all her friends/To moulder in the tomb." The marble statue is of an erect winged and robed angel holding a funeral wreath and looking pensively down at Sidonie's grave. A partially rough cut granite headstone with a smoothed surface on the east and carved columns on the east marks the burial of Sidonie's husband, Edouard (died May 1914) with a commemoration of his wife, Sidonie. In all, there are five burials within the plot dating from 1911 to 1965. The Cenises were prominent Bearcreek businessmen and entrepreneurs. Three of the burials are males and two are female ranging in ages from 19 to 77. The marble sculpture was carved in Italy and placed within the plot in 1912 by the Cenis family to memorialize the death of Sidonie the previous year.

Meditation Center (one noncontributing structure)

Installed in 2006, the meditation center provides a panoramic view of the Bear Creek Valley and the cemetery, and is located just inside the main gate. It has a square footprint that is 12' x 15'. It consists of a concrete pad with a canopy roof supported by four square steel posts. The shed-roofed canopy is comprised of corrugated metal. The center is enclosed by a low concrete wall with fieldstone veneer on the exterior and stucco on the interior. There are two interpretive signs sheltered by the roof. One provides a listing of the names and locations of all the known graves located within the cemetery and the other presents a history of the Smith Mine Disaster. The interpretive signs are accessed through the north side of the enclosing wall.

Integrity

The Bearcreek Cemetery retains excellent integrity. The Bearcreek Cemetery was originally designed for the lots to face onto a circular path within the cemetery grounds; for reasons unknown, the original 1909 landscape plan and burial plot arrangement was abandoned in favor of linear rows. Those rows are intact and burials since 1961 have retained that arrangement. The cemetery contains graves dating from 1909 to 2009. Other than the construction of the Meditation Center, there have been no significant changes to the cemetery since the Smith Mine Disaster monument was dedicated in 1945. The cemetery is visually diverse and still functions as a burial ground. The setting of the site has not changed since the cemetery was established in 1909. It consists of a 4-acre area that is surrounded by land used for grazing purposes. The City of Bearcreek can be seen about one mile west of the cemetery. There is no evidence that there was ever any formal landscaping of the site.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☒ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

RELIGION

ETHIC HERITAGE

Period of Significance

1909-1961

Significant Dates

1909, 1918, 1943

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance begins when the cemetery was established in 1909 and continues to 1961, fifty years ago. Interments are still occurring at the Bearcreek Cemetery.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Please see Section 8

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Bearcreek Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C and under Criteria Consideration D. The period of significance for the cemetery is 1909 to 1961. The Bearcreek Cemetery is significant under Criterion A for its historic association with the history and development of the nearby coal mining communities of Washoe and Bearcreek. Those communities grew up in proximity to underground coal mines which provided the chief economic activity for the area. Many of the people interred in the cemetery worked in the mines and, in the case of twenty-five men buried there, they also died in the mines. Other people buried include men and women important to the commercial and social life of Bearcreek and the surrounding area. The cemetery was and continues to be an important gathering place for the families of those buried in the cemetery. The cemetery is also important for its association with the Smith Mine Disaster of February 27, 1943. Twenty-two men who died in that mine are buried in the cemetery and there is a prominent red granite monument commemorating their loss. The mine disaster sparked the decline of the Bear Creek Mining District and the near demise of Bearcreek.

The Bearcreek Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as representative of a simple rural burial ground. Although it was intended to be somewhat more sophisticated when surveyed in 1909, the reality was somewhat different. Instead of lots facing onto a circular path within the cemetery grounds as originally planned, they are organized in north-south rows and face west with the headstones on the east end of the burial plots. That arrangement had become common to the cemetery by 1919 after 106 people had been interred there. Indeed, 25% of the 473 burials occurred between 1909 and 1929, which corresponds with the heyday of mining in the Bear Creek District and the peak population of Bearcreek. Headstones in the cemetery reflect the ethnic origins of the people buried there, including northern, southern, and eastern Europeans and, of course, American-born people. There is minimal landscaping and what is there consists of lilac and juniper shrubs planted to decorate family plots. There is no all-encompassing landscaping plan for the cemetery. The headstones and burial plots located there are representative of the ethnic groups and of popular headstone designs at the times they were erected. Over 90% of the 473 known burials there occurred prior to 1961.

Criterion Consideration D Justification: The Bearcreek Cemetery illustrates significant associations with historic events and patterns of social development. The cemetery's interment history mirrors the major events that impacted the nearby communities. The headstones provide a wide variety of appearances, but are basically simple. The markers reflect the different ethnic populations that lived in the area. The most ornate stones are those marking the gravesites of eastern Europeans buried in the cemetery. Also included are victims of murder, the 1918-1919 Spanish Influenza pandemic, and men killed in the 1943 Smith Mine Disaster. The cemetery represents a cross section of Bearcreek's social and commercial history from 1909 to 1961. Unlike other cemeteries, there are no class boundaries represented in this cemetery.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Bearcreek Cemetery is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. Founded in 1906 by George and Lodenia Lamport and Robert and Ella Leavens, Bearcreek has historically been associated with underground coal mining. At its peak in 1914, five coal companies operated in the district, including the oldest mine in the district, the Montana Coal and Iron Company's Smith Mine. Within four years of its founding, Bearcreek boasted a population of 302 people with hundreds more living in the surrounding hills. Many were recent immigrants from northern, southern, and eastern Europe. Consequently, Bearcreek was a cosmopolitan and progressive community that was also bound by traditional ethnic differences. In 1909, the Lamports and Leavens donated land to the city for use as a cemetery. The divisions in Bearcreek society disappeared in death as the cemetery received them all regardless of political, cultural, and religious differences. The Bearcreek Cemetery best represents that cosmopolitan community and exhibits with headstones containing languages and funerary cultural practices from all over Europe.

In February 1943, 75 local men lost their lives in the Smith Mine, Montana's worst underground coal mining disaster. Most of those men lived in Bearcreek or near the community. With their deaths, the community underwent a profound change as many of the survivors and the families of the dead left the area, leaving Bearcreek a near ghost town from which it has never fully recovered. The mine disaster also hastened the decline in underground coal mining in Montana and also led to new laws passed by the Montana legislature to safeguard as much as possible the men working underground. The

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Smith Mine disaster is represented in the cemetery by the graves of twenty-two men killed there and by a red granite monument dedicated to the dead that was dedicated two years after the tragedy. The Bearcreek Cemetery provides the best represents the tragedy of the Smith Mine disaster with respect to those who perished in the ordeal.

The Bearcreek Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Although originally planned as a designed landscape, the cemetery did not develop that way and is practically devoid of landscaping. The setting of the site is intact and has not changed significantly since its establishment in 1909. It is still located one mile east of Bearcreek city limits and is surrounded by land used for grazing cattle. It is still accessed by a two-track dirt road. The only post-1961 features are the meditation center and the chain link fence that delineates the site on the north. There have been only 76 burials in the cemetery since 1961 and the headstones for them are in keeping with the pre-1961 stones and are not intrusive to the site.

Criterion Consideration D Justification. Established in 1909, the cemetery's original plan called for a four acre plot traversed by roads entering it from the north, south, east, and west and meeting in the middle. A circular path was also surveyed within the grounds in 1909. The reality, however, was far different from the original plan. Almost since its creation, the cemetery has been traversed by a single looped road that enters and exits the grounds from the north. No attempt was ever made to actually carry out the cemetery plan in the manner originally proposed. The City of Bearcreek made no provisions for landscaping the cemetery grounds. It remains today mostly devoid of any landscaping other than what was placed on individual plots by family members. Three-quarters of the grounds are rocky with prairie grasses and sedges. The remaining one-third is characterized by sagebrush, which originally encompassed the entire cemetery. There is a minimal amount of statuary and fences that encompass some of the family plots are original to the time of burial. The Bearcreek Cemetery is an excellent example of a pioneer and utilitarian cemetery.

The Bearcreek Cemetery clearly expresses its historic design values and, based on historic photographs, certainly conveys its historic appearance. The cemetery is associated with coal mining and with the February 1943 Smith Mine Disaster. Underground coal mining dominated the local economy and is the reason for the existence of the nearby community of Bearcreek. Many of the men interred in the cemetery worked in the Bear Creek District mines. In the case of twenty-two men, they also died in the mines. The Smith Mine Disaster, which took the lives of 75 men, was the worst coal mining catastrophe in Montana history. The disaster resulted in the passage of new laws designed to protect miners working underground, but, more importantly for this area, caused a profound change in the community. A little over half of the 74 miners killed in the mine lived in Bearcreek or nearby Washoe. With their deaths, their families left the area either to leave bad memories behind or to find work. Within a short time, Bearcreek's population sank from a high of 324 people in 1940 to 162 by 1950. Families who lost loved ones in the mine abandoned their properties or relocated them. Others burned their property down. Many more were simply left to decay. Bearcreek's near ghost town status is entirely because of the Smith Mine Disaster. That change was further exacerbated by the closure of the Smith Mine in 1953 and subsequent end of coal mining in the district. Men who worked in the mine after the disaster are also interred at the Cemetery.

Underground coal mining drew hundreds of European immigrants to the area to work in the mines. During its peak in 1914, miners from northern, southern, and eastern Europe worked closely with native-born men in the Bear Creek mines. Those men brought their families with them. Names like Cameron, McDonald, worked and socialized with people with names like Mourich, Chesarek, Rasborschek from eastern Europe. Finlanders, Italians, and Germans also worked in the mines and lived in the communities. When they died, at least with the eastern Europeans, they practiced their traditional funerary customs. Headstones decorated with Cyrillic lettering, cameo photographs of the deceased and other decorative features attest to the historically strong eastern European presence in Bearcreek. These groups left little behind them in the extant built environment in Bearcreek, but their presence is very well represented in the cemetery. Bearcreek was historically a blue collar community and the cemetery reflects that working class origin.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Bear Creek Valley is part of the aboriginal territory of the Apsaalooke (Crow) Indians. Arapooish, an Apsaalooke chief described Crow Country as "a good country because the Great Spirit had put it in exactly the right place." The Mountain Crow division of the Apsaalooke (Crow people) came to live in northern Wyoming and southeastern Montana over 500 years ago or possibly longer. The Mountain Crow ranged as far east as the Powder River and as far west as the Yellowstone River and depended on the availability of game and edible plants. The 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty designated Crow Territory to encompass all lands south of the Musselshell River between the headwaters of the Yellowstone River to

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the west, the headwaters of the Powder River to the east and the main ridge of the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming as its south boundary. After the discovery of gold in southwestern Montana in the early 1860s, continuous pressures by non-Indians resulted in several reductions to the original Crow Indian Reservation boundaries. The second Fort Laramie Treaty in 1868 reduced Crow Territory by removing all lands in Wyoming and north of the Yellowstone River and making the eastern boundary the divide between the Big Horn and Rosebud Rivers, restricting the Crow to approximately eight million acres. An 1880 agreement ratified in 1882 eliminated all Crow lands west of the Boulder River. In this same agreement, the Crow ceded a wide strip of land that extended from the Boulder to the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone encompassing the Red Lodge/Bear Creek coal field. The 1882 agreement allowed for the development of coal deposits located within the ceded strip. Pressure placed on the Crow Indians by mining, railroad and cattle interests resulted in Congress removing the area east of the Boulder River to the present Crow Indian Reservation's western boundary in 1893.²

James "Yankee Jim" George discovered extensive coal deposits in the Bearcreek area in 1866. Its remoteness, lack of a market for the product, and its location within the Crow Reservation, delayed its exploitation for over two decades. In 1887, a cartel of Bozeman and Helena businessmen formed the Rocky Fork Coal Company to mine the fossil fuel at the site of a tiny stage stop settlement on the Meteteetsee Trail called Red Lodge. By late 1887, the company's owners made an arrangement with the Northern Pacific Railway (NPRR) to construct a branch line from Laurel, Montana 44-miles south to Red Lodge and the coal mines. Completed in April 1889, the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway sparked an expansion of coal mining in the region, especially after the line was acquired by the NPRR the following year. The boom was further augmented in 1892 when the Crow Tribe ceded the region from its reservation, thereby opening up the territory to agricultural development. Much of the coal mined at Red Lodge was utilized by the NPRR. Over the hill in the Bear Creek drainage, development of the coal reserves was hampered by its inaccessibility and the lack of a good transportation system. Small-time miners, however, established a number of wagon mines in the district to sell coal for domestic purposes in Red Lodge.³

By the mid-1890s, many entrepreneurs recognized that the coal in the Bear Creek district was of much higher quality than that mined a few miles away in Red Lodge. Consequently, Billings surveyor George T. Lamport and former NPRR executive Elijah Smith established the first commercial mine in the district in 1897. Coal extracted from the mine was freighted over the hill to Red Lodge customers during the winter months. In 1905, Billings bankers Christian and Peter Yegen, Bert E. Vaill, and Lamport formed the Bear Creek Coal Company and began operations a mile to the east of the Lamport/Smith Mine. Still, mining in the district was hampered by the lack of good roads and a railroad. Although the NPRR investigated the possibility of building a branch line to the mines from its terminus at Bridger, it continued to rely on Red Lodge and Bridger coal to fuel its locomotives in the division. In 1905, Billings entrepreneur Phil Gallaher was able to convince a group of Pennsylvania businessmen to finance the construction of a short line railroad from NPRR terminus at Bridger to the coal mines on Bear Creek. In May 1905, they incorporated the Yellowstone Park Railroad. The owners of the Bear Creek Coal Company also offered incentives in the form of rebates to construct the line to their mine. Construction of the line began in September 1905 and was completed to the Bear Creek Coal Company Mine in September 1906. The railroad established the community of Belfry eight miles east of the mines at the mouth of Bear Creek to serve as its headquarters.⁴

In anticipation of the arrival of the railroad, Lamport, together with his son-in-law and business partner Robert Leavens, purchased land just east of the mines between 1903 and 1905 in Section 4, T8S, R21E and formed the Bearcreek Town & Improvement Company. Lots in the new community of Bearcreek sold quickly as mining expanded in the district. Even before the mining camp had incorporated, the *Red Lodge Picket* reported "Bearcreek is showing signs of thrift and activity each succeeding day. At present fourteen stores have been opened up or are about ready to start for business, the

² Little Big Horn College, "Apsaalooke Writing Tribal Histories Project," obtained at <http://lib.lbhc.cc.mt.us/history>; Charles J. Kappler, ed. and comp. *Indian Affairs: Laws and Treaties 2 vols.*, 2 (Washington, DC, 1904), 594-596. Crow treaties and agreements are available at <http://www.digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/>. For a discussion of reductions to the Crow Reservation, see William M. Brooke, "A Contest over Land: Nineteenth Century Crow-White Relations," *Montana Vistas: Selected Historical Essays* ed. Robert Swartout, Jr., (Washington, DC, 1981), 1-24 and Burton M. Smith, "Politics and the Crow Indian Land Cessions, 1851-1904," *Montana, The Magazine of Western History* 36 (Autumn 1986), 24-37; Michael P. Malone, Richard B. Roeder and William L. Lang, *Montana: A History of Two Centuries*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1991), 122-123.

³ Jon Axline, Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation: Bearcreek – East & West [S-RS 308-1(1)8], Montana Department of Highways, 1991, 4-5; Shirley Zupan and Harry J. Owens, *Red Lodge: Saga of a Western Area*, (Red Lodge: Carbon County Historical Society, 1979), 9-10, 20, 22, 38-39, 47-49; Albert L. Babcock, *An Illustrated History of the Yellowstone Valley*, (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing, 1907), 234-235; Jon Axline, "Something of a Nuisance Value: the Montana, Wyoming & Southern Railroad, 1905 – 1953," *Montana The Magazine of Western History*, 40:4, (Winter 1999), 51; *Red Lodge Picket*, February 1907.

⁴ *Red Lodge Picket*, February, 1907; Helen Fitzgerald Sanders, vol. II, *History of Montana*, (Chicago: Lewis Publishing, 1913), 1192; Babcock, *History of the Yellowstone Valley*, 242-243; *Red Lodge Picket*, 23 August 1906; Axline, "Something of a Nuisance Value," 51-52, 56.

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buildings yet unfinished receiving the last touches." By December of that year, the town incorporated, had a post office, began construction of concrete sidewalks, a telephone system, a city water system, and the installation of electric streetlights. The *Picket* reported in August 1906:

The future of the little city of Bearcreek may not be written until some other day. Its location is not the most desirable, topographically speaking, for a city of extensive magnitude. That it is destined to become one of the greatest coal mining camps in the entire western country, is an assured fact, and those who are acquainted with the lay of the country say that further down the valley, a short distance, may be found a location for a fine residence district. At present the town is growing rapidly, no less than ten buildings being in [the] course of construction. Among these are a building that is being erected by B. E. Vaill in which a bank will be established, a business building adjoining it . . . three other businesses and a number of dwelling houses.

By end of the year, 250 miners (about half of the population of the district) were working in the four commercial mines operating in the district, including the Montana Coal and Iron Company's Smith Mine two miles west of town. Since coal mining did not require skilled labor, the mines attracted immigrants from Serbia, Croatia, Montenegro, Italy, and Scotland. As in other mining camps, ethnic groups settled together in neighborhoods. The broken topography encompassing Bearcreek and the seasonal nature of the work, compelled builders to hastily construct rudimentary residences (lean-to's and dug-outs) in the community to house the miners. From 1906 to 1921, Bearcreek suffered from a chronic housing shortage. Despite the lack of good housing, Bearcreek boomed in the first decade of the 20th century.⁵

By 1910, Bearcreek claimed a population of 302 people. The mines employed about half the adult male population of the community. The commercial district had expanded to include 23 businesses, including ten saloons. The Carbon County Chamber of Commerce touted Bearcreek's main street as

[T]he center of a district that is destined to become famous for its building stone. There is a brickyard there and other industries in the first stages of development. There are two hotels, one as fine as can be found in this part of the country; . . . a bank, lumberyard, furniture store, drug store, jewelry store, two butcher shops, two restaurants, livery and feed stables, barber shops, stage lines and one of the finest water systems in the world, a splendid electrical-light system, besides many small stores, lodging houses and telephone exchanges. The town is the center of a population of about 1,200, which includes the mining communities and the outlook is for an increase in the population within the next year

The city's economy, however, was based on the ability of the mines to ship coal out on the Yellowstone Park Railway (renamed the Montana, Wyoming & Southern Railway in 1909). Unfortunately, the railroad was dependent on the NPRR, which provided coal cars to the railroad for the shipment of coal out of the mines. The NPRR, therefore, had indirect control of the fortunes of the Bear Creek district and Bearcreek. Even considering its reliance on the seeming vagaries of the NPRR, Carbon County was the dominant coal producer in Montana, with Bearcreek providing the necessary services to the miners working one of the richest underground coal mines in the northern Rockies, the Smith Mine (24CB0169).⁶

The coal industry in south central Montana waned after World War I, initiating a boom and mostly bust cycle in the Bear Creek fields. The MW&S remained dependent on the NPRR, which often withheld coal cars from the mines. The precarious economic condition was exacerbated by the NPRR's increasing reliance on coal strip mined at Colstrip and by the increasing popularity of alternate fuels used for domestic purposes. Bearcreek's commercial district remained intact during the 1920s, but hard economic times during the 1930s caused a profound change in the city's appearance. In 1935, the Bearcreek High School's newspaper reported "Such a thing as passing a house on the road is not unusual to anyone around here. At the rate the houses are being moved, we may need a traffic cop to 'let the houses go by!'" Others burned down their buildings for the insurance money. Many just quit paying taxes on their property, which was then seized by the County. The Smith Mine Disaster on February 27, 1943 was the final straw for Bearcreek's already shaky fortunes. An

⁵ Axline, Cultural Resource Inventory, 4-5; *Red Lodge Picket*, 18 January 1906; *Ibid*, 4 January 1906; *Ibid*, 18 January 1906; Roberta Carkeek Cheney, *Names on the Face of Montana: The Story of Montana's Place Names*, (Missoula: Mountain Press, 1990), 15; *Red Lodge Picket*, 23 August 1906; *Ibid*, February, 1907; Jeff McNeish, *Bear Creek Valley*, Images of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009), 45.

⁶ Many of the miners in the Bear Creek District lived in the nearby Anaconda Copper Mining Company town of Washoe or in boarding houses adjacent to the mines. U.S. Census Records, 1910; Axline, Cultural Resource Inventory, 5; T. E. Butler, *Carbon County: Its Resources and Its Future*. (Red Lodge: The Republican Picket and Bridger Times, 1909), 13, 40-41; Axline, "Something of a Nuisance Value," 48-49, 57-59.

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explosion in the Smith Mine and resulting methane gas inhalation killed 74 men, many of whom lived in Bearcreek. The widows of many of those men soon left town, abandoning their properties to the Carbon County tax collector.⁷

The closure of the Smith Mine and the abandonment of the MW&S Railroad in 1953, virtually guaranteed that the depressed economy in the Bear Creek District would continue for the foreseeable future. The population of Bearcreek dropped from 237 individuals in 1950 to only 61 in 1960, making it the smallest incorporated city in Montana at that time. In 1963, newspaper reporter Faye Kuhlman and her husband moved to Bearcreek from Billings. Recognizing the potential of the near ghost town as an artists' and retirement community, Kuhlman began publication of small mimeographed histories of the community and actively promoted the sale of city lots that were owned by the county. Through her efforts, the city restored the Bearcreek Bank building (24CB1206; listed on the National Register 2004) and caused a revitalization of the community that lasted until her death in 1975. In 2000, Bearcreek claimed a population of 83 people.⁸

The Bearcreek Cemetery

As Bearcreek's population grew as the nearby coal mining operations expanded, a city cemetery became necessary for the community. The first recorded death in Bearcreek occurred in November 1906 when Stephen Novots shot and killed Gabriel Sedlack outside their boardinghouse. Sedlack was buried in the Red Lodge Cemetery, about eight miles to the west. A steep divide and the City of Red Lodge lay between Bearcreek and the cemetery. In June 1909, Bearcreek founders George and Lodenia Lamport and Robert and Ella Leavens conveyed four acres to the City of Bearcreek for use as a cemetery on a hillside about one mile east of the town. Red Lodge City Surveyor Fred Hine surveyed the site of the cemetery. Hine designed the cemetery to include a circular pathway traversed by roads entering the cemetery from the north, south, east and west and intersecting in the center of the burial ground. The cemetery consisted of 204 burial plots. There are no records indicating what the city's plans were for the cemetery in regards to landscaping. The first interment in the new cemetery occurred on November 28, 1909 when six year-old Helen Markovich was laid to rest there. Within a year of the cemetery's founding, Ms. Markovich was joined by only two other people buried in the cemetery.⁹

At its peak in 1920, Bearcreek numbered 744 residents within its corporate city limits. Of those, 77 emigrated to the United States from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire during the first two decades of the twentieth century. The US Census records specify what part of the empire they counted as their homeland, primarily Croatia, Montenegro, and Slovenia. Most of the men worked in the nearby coal mines, while the majority of the adult women worked in the home. While not the only ethnic group represented in the coal camp, the eastern Europeans were certainly the dominant ethnic group in Bearcreek followed by Italians. Despite that, the vast majority (67%) of Bearcreek residents in 1920 were native-born Americans. At least 30% of the 473 graves in the Bearcreek Cemetery are of eastern European emigrants. Other ethnic groups represented in the city and the cemetery include Germans, Finns, Belgians, French, Italians, Scandinavians, and Scots. Only the headstones marking eastern European graves, however, can be clearly identified with a specific ethnic group. This includes Cyrillic lettering and cameo photographs of the dead. They, alone among the diverse ethnic groups represented in the Bearcreek Cemetery brought their particular burial customs with them. The remaining 453 stones and markers do not indicate any specific ethnic heritage.¹⁰

The following biographies illustrate a cross section of the types of people interred in the Bearcreek Cemetery. They illustrate families, businessmen and those who died prematurely due to disease or accident.

Walter Brown and Joe Naglich

Early in the morning of November 2, 1923, pool hall proprietor Joe Naglich shot and killed Walter Brown in the Sam Smith Pool Hall and Lunch Counter. A card game was going on in the back room of the pool hall and patrons were sitting at the lunch counter. Naglich was attempting to close up for the night when Brown came in and demanded a drink. When Naglich refused to serve him, Brown "showered [Naglich] with epithets of the most insulting nature." Naglich then pulled a gun and swung it at Brown's head. The revolver went off and instantly killed Brown. Brown is interred in the Bearcreek Cemetery. A jury convicted Naglich of first degree murder and a judge sentenced him to life imprisonment in the Montana

⁷ Axline, "Something of a Nuisance Value," 61-63.

⁸ Axline, Ibid, 62-63; US Census Records; 62-63; *Great Falls Tribune*, 29 May 1966; Fay Kuhlman, *Bearcreek, Montana*, (Bearcreek: Banner Press, 1972).

⁹ Mel Gemmill and Edward Fenlason, *Murder by the Mountains: Murder in Carbon County, 1888-1929*, (East Helena: E & M Books, 2004), 134-139; Certificate of Survey: Bearcreek Cemetery, 21 June 1909, Clerk and Records Office, Carbon County Courthouse, Red Lodge, Montana.

¹⁰ US Census Records: Carbon County, Montana, 1920. Available at www.ancestry.com.

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State Penitentiary in Deer Lodge. In 1930, however, Governor John E. Erickson pardoned Naglich, who returned to Bearcreek. Joe Naglich died in Bearcreek in 1965 and is also buried in the Bearcreek Cemetery.¹¹

Cameron Family

Six members of the Cameron family are buried in the cemetery. Jacob and Alexander Cameron emigrated to the United States from Scotland with their wives and children in 1913. Jacob worked as a coal miner in the Smith Mine and lived at Washoe, while Alexander lived in Bearcreek and worked as a laborer at one of the mines. Jacob, his wife Janet and three children leased a house from the Montana Coal and Iron Company at its Smith Mine (24CB196). Jacob died in 1939, but his sons also worked in the mines and were able to keep the leased house. At the time of the explosion at the mine in February 1943, the Cameron House was a sanctuary for families waiting for news about their loved ones in the mine and for rescuers resting between trips into the gas-filled mine. The family matriarch, Janet, organized the relief effort during the tough days that followed the disaster. She died in 1961. Her sons, Jacob, Jr. and John are also buried in the cemetery along with her brother-in-law Alex and his wife Jessie.¹²

Eduoard Cenis was born in Belgium in 1858 and married Sidonie Henry in 1883. The couple emigrated to the United States in 1886, settling first at What Cheer, Iowa before moving on to Colorado in 1889. In 1898, the couple filed on an 80-acre homestead near Bridger, Montana. Seven years later, they permanently relocated to Bearcreek, a fledgling coal mining camp near the foot of the Beartooth Mountains in Carbon County. Edouard and his three sons, Nestor, Edward Jr., and Marcel owned a variety of businesses in Bearcreek, including a movie theater, a taxidermy shop, and a photographer's studio. A daughter, Sidonia, died in June 1911. In May 1912, the Red Lodge *Republican Picket* reported that a "monument of beautiful Italian marble sculptured in the figure of an angel" had been received and would be erected at her grave. Edouard died in 1914 and the elder Sidonie in 1941. Their son, Nestor, was killed in an automobile accident in 1926, and son Marcel died in 1965. All were laid to rest in the family plot in the Bearcreek Cemetery.¹³

Stephen Fekety owned a dry goods store (24CB1211) on Bearcreek's main street from 1914 to 1933.¹⁴

Leopold "Polie" Janskovitch was born in Bearcreek in October 1910. Polie was one of seven sons of John and Ursula Janskovitch, who had emigrated to the United States from the Austrian-Hungarian Empire in 1896. John worked in the coal mines and lived on a rented ranch east of Bearcreek. In June 1913, he was killed when a horse he was riding was spooked by a Model T. The horse threw him and he was run over by the car. Ursula raised her seven sons on her own. She managed to purchase the ranch and operated a dairy farm from it to support her family. In the 1930s, Polie went to work with his brothers Frank and Tony in a wagon coal mine located across the county road from the Bear Creek Coal Company operation. Frank and Tony worked the mine off and on for the next 36 years. In November 1942, Tony was killed in a cave-in in the mine. For several years thereafter, Frank and Polie worked in the Montana Coal and Iron Company's Foster Gulch Mine. Polie was one of the rescue workers in the wake of the explosion at the nearby Smith Mine. He helped install the brattice barriers to improve the ventilation in the mine and helped remove the bodies. In 1947, he married Jean Mourich, the widow of Jack Mourich who was killed in the mine. Jean's father, Sam Alexander, and brother-in-law Frank Mourich were also killed in the mine; all are buried at the Bearcreek Cemetery. After the mine disaster, he worked for a time at the Elk Creek Basin oil fields in Wyoming before reopening the family's wagon mine. New federal safety regulations forced Frank and Polie to permanently shut down their mine in the early 1970s. Jean Janskovitch died in 1990 and Polie in 1997. Both are buried at the cemetery.¹⁵

George Lusin was born in Yugoslavia in September 1859, and emigrated to the United States in 1888. He moved to East Helena, Montana in 1893, where he operated the Lusin Brothers saloon on West Main Street with his brother Jacob. He settled in Bearcreek in 1906 with his longtime housekeeper and lover, Lucy Putzell (Lucya Pucely), who had emigrated to the US from Yugoslavia in 1899. He operated a saloon in the coal camp and served as the Treasurer of the Bearcreek Retail Liquor Dealers Association from 1907 until his death in 1915. In 1913, Lusin purchased two lots in Bearcreek's main street and hired Sam Stiller and Jacob Mourich to build a substantial brick business block (24CB1209) on them. He

¹¹ Gemmill and Fenlason, *Murder by the Mountains*, 302-308.

¹² "Funeral Rites For Washoe Resident Are Held Monday," *Carbon County News*, 1 December 1939; US Census Records, 1910-1930; Susan Kushner Resnick, *Goodbye Wives and Daughters*, (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2010), 112-113.

¹³ Bill Cenis, *From Belgium to Bearcreek: The Story and Edouard and Sidonie Cenis*, (Privately Published, 2007), 14ff; Author's correspondence with Bill Cenis, 15 July 2010, (Red Lodge) *Republican Picket*, 9 May 1912.

¹⁴ Axline, Bearcreek – East & West, 45.

¹⁵ An interview of Polie and his experiences working the Roadside Mine with his brothers is included in the 1989 Montana Department of State Lands' documentary *Against The Darkness*. *Montana Free Press*, February 1993; US Census Records; *Carbon County News*, 15 October 1997; *Billings Gazette*, 3 May 1964).

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intended the building to house a grocery store in one half of the building and a saloon in the other half. Lusin and Putzell lived in the basement of the unfinished building. Unfortunately Lusin died of blood poisoning in July 1915 before the building was completed. His will, signed on his deathbed, left his estate to Putzell. Lusin's nephews filed probate against the will stating that he was not in his right mind when he signed the document. At the probate hearing, it was revealed that Putzell, an illiterate, had financed the construction of this and two adjacent buildings for \$16,000. Based on that, the court ruled in favor of Putzell. She owned the building and lived in Bearcreek until her death in 1935. The Bearcreek Saloon building still functions as a bar and restaurant on Main Street.¹⁶

Smith Mine Disaster Victims

At about ten a.m. on February 27, 1943, an explosion and poison gas killed 74 coal miners in the Smith Mine, about four miles west of the cemetery. Most of the dead were residents of Bearcreek or the nearby community of Washoe. Although rescuers did not recover the last bodies from the mine until March 6th, burials of the victims began in Red Lodge, Bearcreek, and elsewhere the day before. Twenty-two men killed in the mine are buried in the Bearcreek Cemetery with the cemetery hosting multiple funerals during an intense four day period. Nearly all are interred in plots with other members of their families. On the first anniversary of the tragedy, members of the United Mine Workers of America locals in Red Lodge, Bearcreek, and at the Brophy Mine announced their intention to purchase "two red marble memorial monuments in the Red Lodge and Bearcreek cemeteries inscribed with the names of the 74 men who lost their lives in the explosion and the one man who died as result of rescue work." In addition to the union members, donations for the monuments came from people all over Montana. The monuments had not arrived in time for memorial services in 1945 and 1946, although the concrete bases for them had been installed in 1945. Finally, in May 1947, UMW members dedicated the red granite monuments at both cemeteries. Union District President Tony Boyle gave the dedication speech. In it he stated that "We honor our beloved dead, we revere their noble acts, and we cherish their memory in our hearts. We have erected this monument in order that future generations may know of the horrible and untimely death of these men, and the honor and love in which we hold them. But before we leave this sacre spot, let us dedicate our hearts, our lives, to the principle that never again will such a disaster occur."¹⁷

Spanish Influenza Victims

At least three victims of the Spanish Influenza pandemic in Bearcreek are buried in the cemetery. A particularly virulent strain of influenza appeared in western China in June 1918 and quickly spread around the globe. Over a ten month period, over half a million Americans died of the disease with 5,000 located in Montana. Indeed, Montana was the fourth hardest hit state in the United States. James Orr and Charles Owen died in early November 1918. Both men worked as at the Bear Creek Coal Company mine. They were buried in the cemetery at a double funeral on November 10, 1918. Red Radonovich perished from the flu on November 29, 1918. A native of Montenegro, he emigrated to the United States and worked as a miner at the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's mine at Washoe at the time of his death. There are at least seven other people buried in the cemetery who died during the height of the pandemic between October and December 1918. It is not known, however, if their deaths were caused by the Spanish Influenza or from complications caused by it.¹⁸

George Sucker emigrated to the United States from Germany in 1903 and operated the F & S Garage (24CB1210) in Bearcreek from 1927 to 1939. He died in 1960.¹⁹

¹⁶ US Census Records 1900, 1910; Helena City Directories, 1890-1904; Billings and Carbon County Directories, 1909-1915; Site Form: Jankovich & Pekich Saloon and Billiards hall (24CB1209), on file at Archaeological Records, Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

¹⁷ McNeish Bear Creek Valley, 125; "Memorial Services Held for Mine Disaster Dear, *Carbon County News*, 2 March 1944; "Memorial Rites Conducted for Mine Disaster Dead," *Carbon County News*, 1 March 1945; "Third Anniversary Disaster Memorial is Held," *Carbon County News*, 27 February 1946; "Memorials Erected at Bearcreek and Red Lodge Cemeteries," *Carbon County News*, 30 May 1947; Resnick, *Goodbye Wives and Daughters*, 214.

¹⁸ During the six week period in October and December 1918, 3,222 Montanans succumbed to the disease or from complications of the flu. Pierce Mullen and Michael L. Nelson. "Montanans and 'the Most Peculiar Disease': The Influenza Epidemic and Public Health, 1918-1919." *Montana The Magazine of Western History*. 37:2 (Spring 1987), 50, 52, 58; "Bearcreek," *Red Lodge Picket*, 14 November 1918.

¹⁹ U.S. Census Records, 1900-1930; Site Form: F & S Garage (24CB1210) on file at Archaeological Records, Department of Anthropology, The University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Please see Continuation Sheets

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.0

(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>646379</u> Easting	<u>5002000</u> Northing	3	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>646276</u> Easting	<u>5001881</u> Northing
2	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>646266</u> Easting	<u>5001990</u> Northing	4	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>646384</u> Easting	<u>5001895</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The cemetery is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 4, T8S, R21E. The northwest corner of the cemetery is located approximately 700 feet south of Secondary Highway 308 about one mile east of Bearcreek. From the northwest corner proceed 330 feet easterly to the northeast corner, then 396 feet southerly to the southeast corner of the cemetery and then 330 feet westerly to the southwest corner and then, finally, 396 feet northerly to the starting point.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries are delineated by barbed wire and chain link fences and encompass the 473 known burials included in the cemetery. The boundaries are also differentiated by the natural vegetation outside the fence and the vegetation inside the fence.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jon Axline/Historian

organization _____ date July 27, 2010

street & number 448 Parriman Street telephone (406) 444-6258

city or town Helena state MT zip code 59602

e-mail jaxline@mt.gov

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of ____.

please see Continuation Sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section number: Section 9

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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National Park Service**

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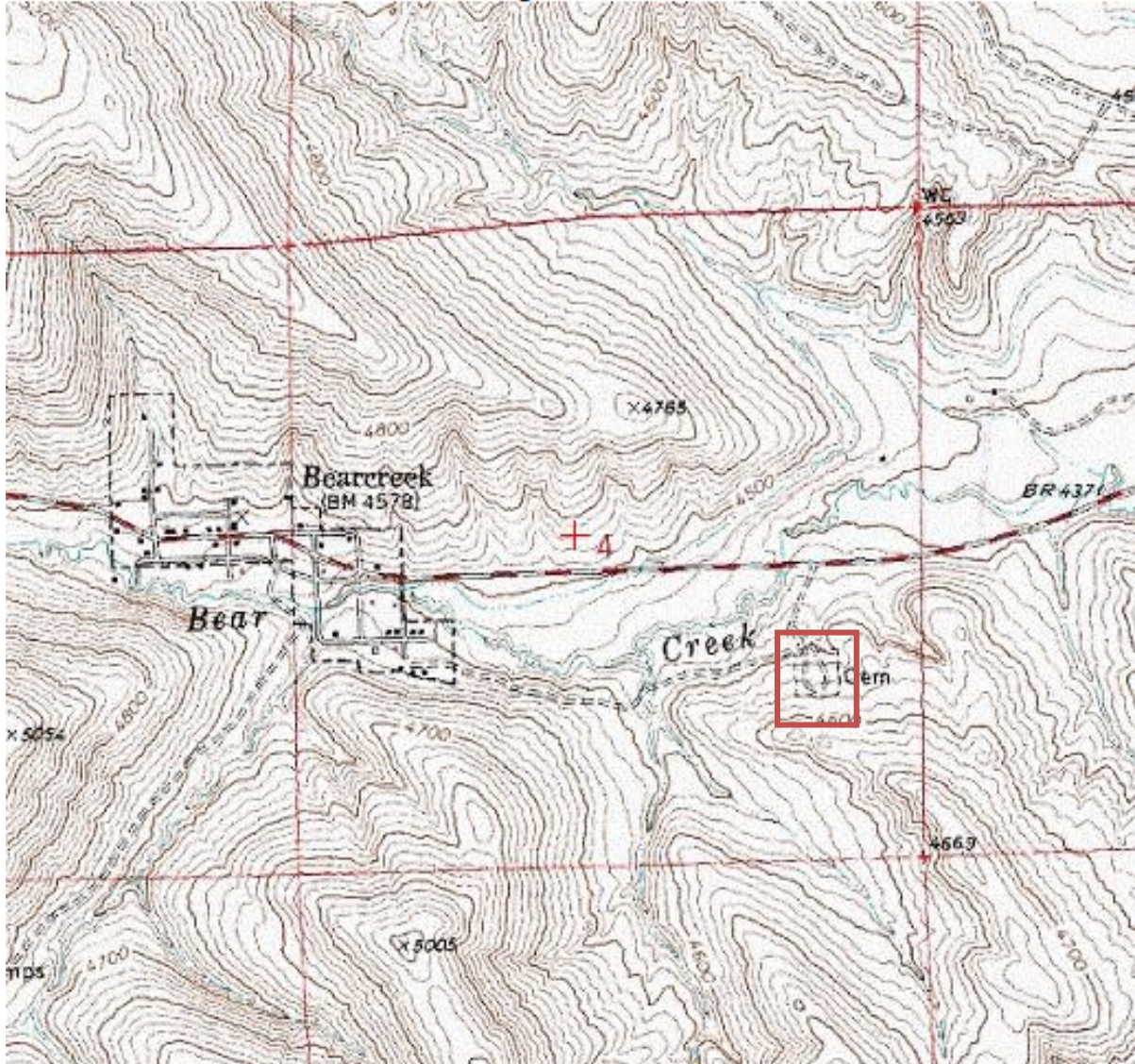
Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250). Red Lodge East USGS Quadrangle (1985).

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Section number: Section 10 Maps

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

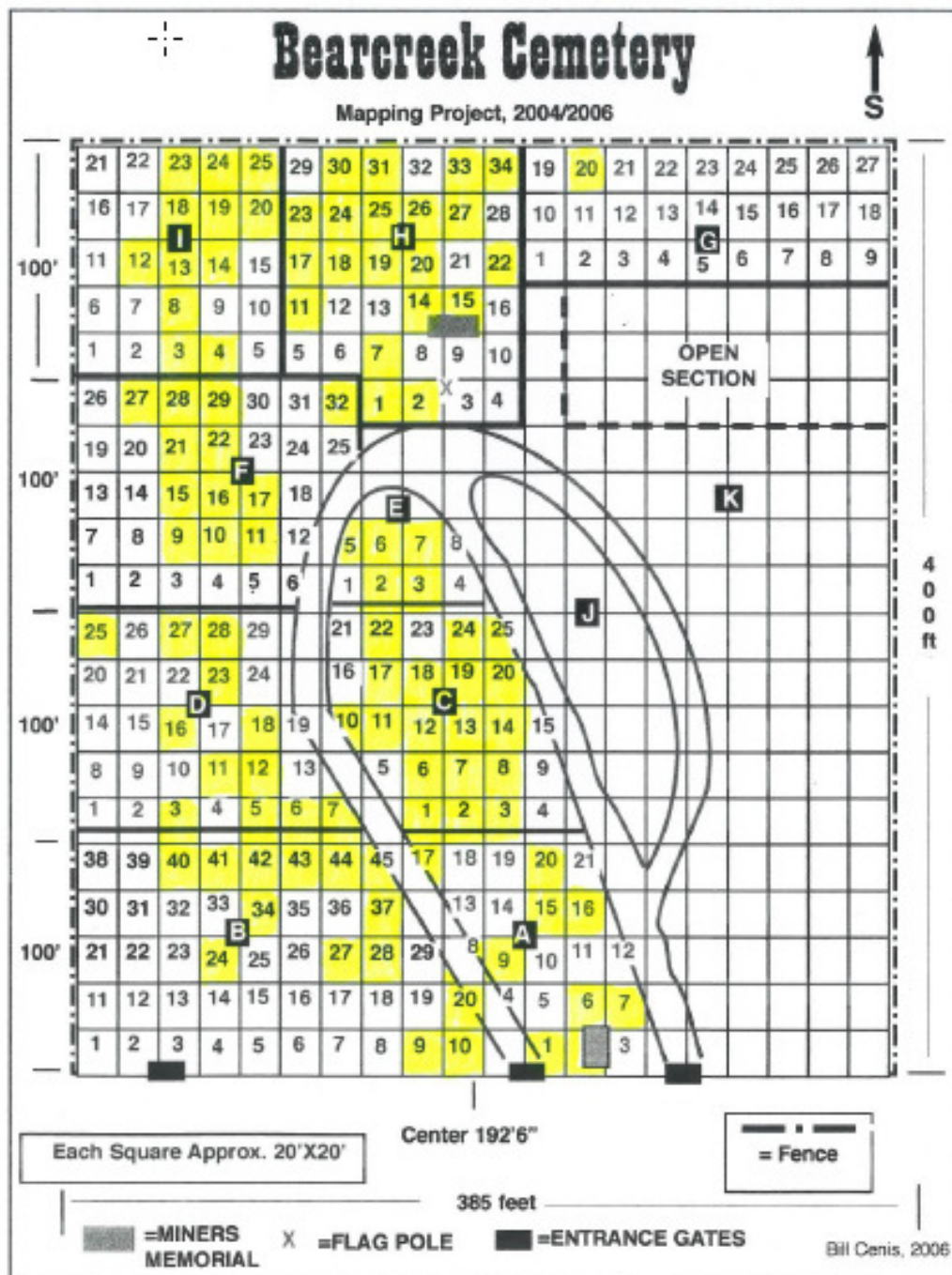
Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



**United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photograph Log

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0001
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0001

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0002
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0002

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northeast.
Photograph: 0003
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0003

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0004
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0004

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0005
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0005

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the east-northeast
Photograph: 0006
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0006

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0007
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0007

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the east.
Photograph: 0008
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0008

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0009
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0009

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0010
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0010

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northeast
Photograph: 0011
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0011

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0012
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0012

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the east-southeast.
Photograph: 00013
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0013

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the south-southeast.
Photograph: 0014
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0014

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the north.
Photograph: 0015
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0015

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the south
Photograph: 0016
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0016

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0017
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0017

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axliner
Date of Photograph: March 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the south
Photograph: 00018
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0018

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Overview. View to the north
Photograph: 0019
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0019

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: XXXXX 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Meditation Center. View to the south.
Photograph: 0020
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0020

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Meditation Center. View to the northeast
Photograph: 0021
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0021

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Smith Mine Disaster Monument. View to the southeast.
Photograph: 0022
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0022

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Smith Mine Disaster Monument. View to the southwest
Photograph: 0023
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0023

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Smith Mine Disaster Monument. View to the southeast
Photograph: 0024
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0024

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Kate Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Smith Mine Disaster Monument. View to the south.
Photograph: 0025
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0025

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: June 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: **Flagpole. View to the XXXXXX**
Photograph: 0026
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0026

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Ceniz Family Plot. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0027
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0027

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: **XXXXXX** 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Ceniz Family Plot. View to the **XXXXX**
Photograph: 00028
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0028

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: **XXXXXX** 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Ceniz Family Plot. View to the **XXXX**
Photograph: 0029
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0029

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Ceniz Family Plot. View to the west
Photograph: 0030
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0030

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Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Enclosed family plots. View to the southeast
Photograph: 0031
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0031

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Graves. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 0032
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0032

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Kate Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Two eastern European graves. View to the west.
Photograph: 00033
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0033

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Kate Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Eastern European headstone with cameo photo. View to the west.
Photograph: 0034
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0034

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Kate Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Eastern European headstone with cameo photo. View to the west
Photograph: 0035
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0035

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Kate Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Headstone of Andrew Lubarda (1891-1922). View to the west.
Photograph: 0036
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0036

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Kate Axline
Date of Photograph: July 2010
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Headstone of Sam Barovich, a victim of the Smith Mine Disaster. View to the west.
Photograph: 0037
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0037

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Obelisk headstone. View to the northwest.
Photograph: 00038
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0038

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Eastern European headstone with cameo photos. View to the west.
Photograph: 0039
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0039

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Headstone of Tommy Lukich (1933-1936). View to the west
Photograph: 0040
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0040

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Fenced plot of Iliya Popovich (1916-1919). View to the southwest.
Photograph: 0041
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0041

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Headstone of Iliya Popovich. View to the west.
Photograph: 0042
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0042

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Headstone of Harold Sasich (1916-1917). View to the west.
Photograph: 00043
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0043

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Headstone of Violet Virginia Thomas (1917-1919). View to the west.
Photograph: 0044
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0044

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
County and State: Carbon County, Montana
Photographer: Jon Axline
Date of Photograph: March 2009
Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
Description and view of camera: Unknown. Bearcreek Aerie No. 2032, F.O.E. View to the east
Photograph: 0045
MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0045

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Jon Axline
 Date of Photograph: March 2009
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Unknown. Fraternal Order of Eagles grave marker. View to the east.
 Photograph: 0046
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0046

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Jon Axline
 Date of Photograph: July 2010
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Unknown grave. View to the southeast.
 Photograph: 0047
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0047

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Jon Axline
 Date of Photograph: March 2009
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Unknown grave. View to the west.
 Photograph: 00048
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0048

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Kate Axline
 Date of Photograph: July 2010
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Marble headstone. View to the north.
 Photograph: 0049
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0049

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Jon Axline
 Date of Photograph: March 2009
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Annie Mourich, Wife of Blaz Planinsek (1894-1924). View to the west
 Photograph: 0050
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0050

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Jon Axline
 Date of Photograph: March 2009
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Headstone with cameo photo of Andrew Ugaste (1886-1919). View to the west.
 Photograph: 0051
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0051

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Kate Axline
 Date of Photograph: July 2010
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Unknown grave. View to the west.
 Photograph: 0052
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0052

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Kate Axline
 Date of Photograph: July 2010
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Toppled headstone of Roza Cernik (1881-1917). View to the southwest.
 Photograph: 00053
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0053

Name: Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)
 County and State: Carbon County, Montana
 Photographer: Kate Axline
 Date of Photograph: July 2010
 Location of original negative: Montana Department of Transportation. Helena, Montana.
 Description and view of camera: Headstone of Andrew Marinchek (1914-1918). View to the west.
 Photograph: 0054
 MT_CarbonCounty_BearcreekCemetery_0054

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0001. Overview of Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the southeast.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0002. Overview of Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northeast.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0003. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northeast.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0004. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northwest.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0005. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northwest.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0006. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the east-northeast.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0007. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the southwest.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0008. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the east.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0009. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northwest.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0010. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northwest.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0011. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northeast.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0012. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the southeast.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0013. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the east-southeast.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0014. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the south-southeast.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0015. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the north.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0016. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the south.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0017. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the northwest.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0018. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0019. Overview of the Bearcreek Cemetery. View to the north.

Photo 0020. Meditation Center (Feature 1). View to the south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0021. Meditation Center (Feature 1). View to the north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0022. Smith Mine Disaster Monument (Feature 2). View to the southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0023. Smith Mine Disaster Monument (Feature 2). View to the southwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0024. Smith Mine Disaster Monument (Feature 2). View to the southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0025. Smith Mine Disaster Monument (Feature 2). View to the south.

Photo 0026. Flagpole (Feature 3). View to the XXXXXXXX.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0027. Ceniz Family Plot (Feature 4). View to the northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photo 0028. Ceniz Family Plot (Feature 4). View to the XXXXXX.

Photo 0029. Ceniz Family Plot (Feature 4). View to the XXXXXX.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0030. Ceniz Family Plot (Feature 4). View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0031. Enclosed family plots. View to the southeast.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0032. Bearcreek Cemetery graves. View to the northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0033. Two eastern European headstones. View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0034. Eastern European headstone with cameo photo. View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0035. Eastern European headstone with cameo photo. View to the west.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0036. Headstone of Andrew Lubarda (1891-1922). View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0037. Headstone of Sam Borovich, a victim of the Smith Mine Disaster. View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0038. Obelisk headstone. View to the northwest.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0039. Eastern European headstone and cameo photo. View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0040. Headstone of Tommy Lee Lukich (1933-1936). View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0041. Fenced plot of Iliya Popovich (1916-1919). View to the southwest.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

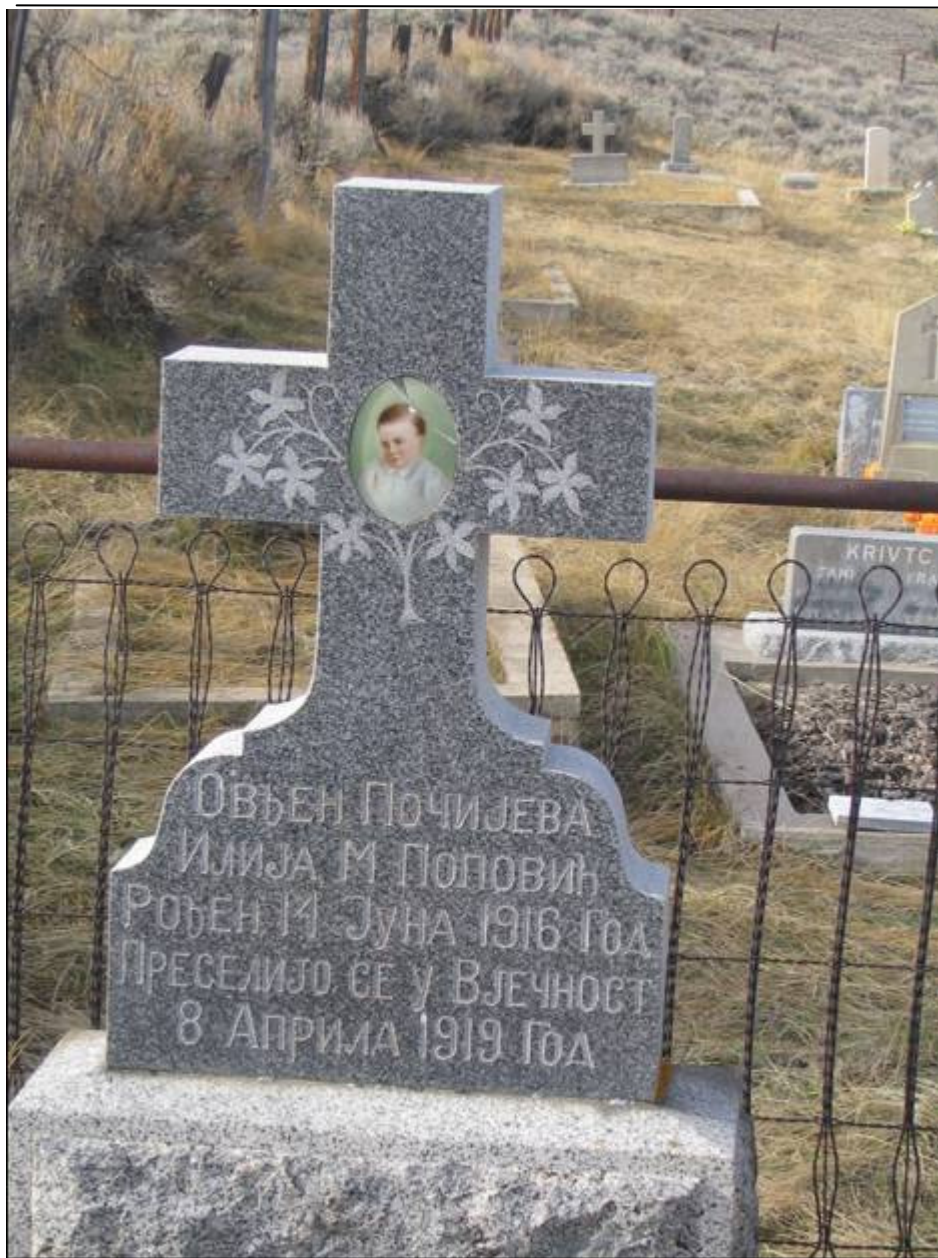


Photo 0042. Headstone of Iliya Popovich. View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0043. Headstone of Harold Sasich (1916-1917). View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0044. Headstone of Violet Virginia Thomas (1917-1919). View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0045. Unknown. Bearcreek Aerie No. 2032. Fraternal Order of Eagles. View to the east.

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Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0046. Unknown. Fraternal Order of Eagles grave marker. View to east.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0047. Unknown grave. View to the southeast.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0048. Unknown grave. View to the west.

United States Department of the Interior
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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0049. Marble headstone. View to the north.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0050. Plot and headstone of Annie Mourich (1894-1924). View to the west.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0051. Headstone of Andrew Ugaste (1886-1919). View to west.

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Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0052. Unknown grave. View to the west.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0053. Toppled headstone of Roza Cernic (1881-1917). View to the southwest.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number: Photographs

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

Name of Property

Bearcreek Cemetery (24CB1250)

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Photo 0054. Headstone of Andrew Marinchek (1914-1918). View to the west.